MR. such by reference. Do LLV view per copps, M per community EERLY HERALD, every Sectorday, at 514 cond. E. per convenience, the European edition, 54 per convenience of the conduction, 54 per convenience of the conduction of the Conduction. unite western. RESPONDENCE, containing import NO NOTICE after of anonymous communications. We do see that the relocted.

SON PRINTING executed with nectness, cheapness and des

ADVERTISEMENTS renered every day.

AMPSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st. - Italian Opena-

MISLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Niconemos-Tight Rope BOWERY THEATRE BOWERY-BROADWAY AND BOWERY

BUSTON'S NEW THEATER, Broadway, opposite Bond MALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Wire-Lavates

CHAMBERS STREET THEATER, date Surjon's)-TH BABNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Browless-After

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-THE MISER OF NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway-TealBeng's First Con

CER. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTERIA, 444 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS SO Broadway-Err New York, Sunday, November 9, 1856.

The politicians need not go into retirement for th present. The telegraphic returns from Tennesses give them another chance to throw the Presidentia le tion into the House of Representatives. Ac sording to these returns that State, which voted against Polk in 1844 and for Scott in 1852, has strong leaning to Fillmore. If it has gone for hir the result depends on California; and if that State has east her four electoral votes for Fremont th House of Representatives must decide the question With Tennessee for Fillmore the result stands as

We were informed yesterday by a gentleman thirty years a resident of Tennessee, that all the regiven Fillmore a handsome majority.

The steamship Fulton, from Havre and South smpton 22d uit, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the Canadia at Quebec and Canada at Halifax, but we publish elsewhere the letters of our correspondents at the principal European capitals, together with a number of extracts from our files, which detail the pro gress of events in the Old World.

Lewis Baker, who stands charged with the man der of William Poole, at Stanwix Hall, in this clay on the 9th of February, 1855, was excerted to No burg, Orange county, yesterday morning. The ac cused has been in confinement in the Tombs about eighteen months, and notwithstanding his captivity looks in remarkably good health. The trial Baker, though set down for to morrow, is not likely to come on. Judge Brown will decline to hear it of the ground that it would interrupt other judicial iness in which he is engaged. The trial will therefore, in all probability, be fixed for the third Monday in this month, before Judge Emott, who presided in the case of the disputed Comptrollership between Messrs. Flagg and Giles.

The probate of the will of Henry Parish, decease was resumed in the Surrogate's Court on Saturday About two millions of dollars are involved in th will. It was admitted to probate on the 31st of March, 1856. During the last years of Mr. Parish's life be was afflicted with a paralytic stroke, so that he moved with difficulty, and could not "distinctly articulate a single word." A number of codicils contested upon the plea of the decedent's incapacity and of the undue influence exercised over him by his wife, in whose favor the codicils were drawn The ablest counsellors in the city are employed in the case, which, with a few intermissions, has been before the Surrogate since the last of March, the parties in it generally sitting every day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. The documents and testimony in the case already form a logge printed book of 750 pages. Where the end will be it is difficult to imagine. Everybody who knew Mr. Parish-from his body servant to his spiritual advisor-has been called upon the witness stand. In another column will be found a resume of the testimony or

of Daniel J. Hovey, a returned Californian, who died intestate in this city, while on his way to Connec ticet, will be found in another column. The unser tainty and dissatisfaction that was felt as to the manner of deceased's coming to his death was laid before our readers in the HERALD of the 28th ultimo The Surrogate on Saturday decided the legal points at issue, allowing the executor's accounts, except a

According to the report of the City Inspector there were 358 deaths in the city during the past week, being a decrease of 43 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. Of diseases of the stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, we no tice a decrease of 40 fatal cases, and in consumption a falling off of 20 cases. In other respects the report present no feature calling for special remark. The following is a comparison of the deaths for the

past two weeks:- Mon. Women. Boys. Week ending Nov. 1..74 Among the principal causes of death during the

umption.... era infantum pisions (infantile) ...

There were also 7 death of bronchitis. 3 of congestion of the brain, 9 of croup, 12 of dropsy in the head, 5 of typhus fever, 27 of inflammation of the lungs, 4 of smallpox, 6 premature births, 24 stillborn, and 17 from violent causes.

The following is a classification of the diseases

	Sec. 1.	Nos. 8.
Brain and nerves	70	66
Generative organs	.2	3
Heart and blood vessels	14	
Lange, throat, &c	192	109
The state of the s	- 6	2
The sector of the forest	112	28
markly new and market attitud billing and	32	30
Somach, bowels and other digestive		
	103	73
Cheertuin seat and general levers	32	56
Market and the second s	3	-
Urinary organs	- 3	-
	-	-
Total	401	358
The number of deaths compared wi	th the	corres-
The number of denses compared as	- 2-11	C Control
ponding weeks of 1854 and 1855 was a	is toll	0W5:-
		404

The nativity table gives 243 natives of the United States, 65 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, and 10 of

esphere during the past week, the range of the oter, the variations of the wind currents, and tate of the weather at three periods during each day, viz:-at 9 A.M., and 3 and 9 o'clock

D	9 A. M.			3 P. M.		9 P. M.			17 7			
tys of the West.	Barometer	Thermometer.	Wind	Baronider	Thermaneter.	Fad	Barometer	Thermosecuer.	Wind	te" point, night	en, inches	
Sat. Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Frid.		30 34 30 31 30 44 30 16 90 28 30 83 50 97 80 56	これのおおおおおお	S. W. S. W. S. W. N. W. S. W.	30 13 30 21 30 44 20 92 30 21 30 83 30 83	44	S. W. S. N. W. N. W.	30.63	57 84 45	8. W. 8. W. 8. W. 9. W. 9. W. 9. W.	一日の日の日の日日日	0.30

Saturday-Morning clear and bright sunshine; after lay-Morning clear and bright sunshine; afternoon dear.

Monday—Morning clear and bright sunshine; alternoon

day-Morning foggy and light rain; afternoon oudy and warm.
Wednesday—Morning cloudy and cold; afternoon londy and cold, ight shower.
Thursday—Morning and afternoon clear.
Friday—Morning clear; afternoon clear, very light rain.
Saturday—Morning clear with strong breeze.

The Governor has transmitted the commission for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court, vacant by th resignation of Judge Whiting, to Judge Peahody, and it has been filed in the office of the County Clerk. We understand that Judge Peabody wa sworn in at Albany yesterday, and that he will take his seat on the Supreme Court bench to-morro

The city of Syracuse was devastated by a confia gration yesterday. About one hundred buildings vere consumed, including the Post Office, the bank ing house of the Bank of Salina, and the Telegraph office. The loss is estimated at more than a milli of dollars. Brief particulars of the disaster are given under the telegraphic head.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,500 bales, closing with the turn of the market in favor of the buyer, the prices still being considered too high in this market to afford a margin for ship pers. Floor was firmer and more active, with an advance in some cases on common grades of 5c. per barrel higher. There was no tows in down th Hudson river to-day or vesterday, hence the sale of grain were very limited. Low grades of wheat were dull and easier, while prime to choice qualitie were unchanged. Sales of corn were also light at 714c. for Southern yellow, while Western mixed wa at 70c. a 71c. Prime North river rye sold at 85c Pork was sold moderately at \$20 per barrel for mess Sugar and coffee were quiet and without change o moment in prices. The cargo of coffee offered at auction was mostly withdrawn, and the portion seld was rather common, and afforded no correct criterion of the state of the market. Flour freights to Liverpool were higher, with free engagements Grain ranged from 81d. a 9d. in bulk and bage.

Programme of Jefferson Davis-A Warn

Ing Voice to Mr. Buchanan.

The article which we transfer to this paper from the editorial columns of the New Orleans Delta, (the confidential organ of Jefferson Davis,) foreshadows pretty broadly the game of the se cession wing of the democracy with Mr. Buchanan's administration. How is he to satisfy these people? What are they driving at? What are to be the consequences, should he fail to comply with their exactions? These are the questionwhich naturally suggest themselves from the pe rusal of this bold and fearful secession manifesto Gov. Wise accepts the election of Mr. Buchanan

as a respite, or as an armistice of four years, between the North and the South-but not so with Mr. Jefferson Davis, according to this edict of his exclusive organ. It says, "if the contest is like that between Ajax Telamon and his adversaryeither you must throw me, or I must throw youit had better be settled at once;" and it compla cently asks, "what else is the contest between the North and the South?" Mr. Davis, however, though full of dark misgivings, accepts the Presi dency of Mr. Buchanan as a choice between King Log and King Stork, agreeing that the inauguration of King Log "is better than the regime of Fillmore-better than the tyranny of Fremont at first sight;" but still protesting that "if the South does not use it with the most vigorous spirit, it will be worse than either,"

What does all this mean? "You must throw

me, or I must throw you" seems to involve nothing more nor less than the subjugation of the North by the South, or vice versa. There is to be no respite ; but the South are to use Mr. Buchanan "with the most vigorous spirit," or his respite " will be worse than the tyranny of Fremont." What is the plain English of this dreadful warning? What is it that Mr. Jefferson Davis is driving at? By recurring to the files of his peculiar organ of this late campaign, we are left in no doubt upon the subject. The foreign and domestic programme of Mr. Davis, to which we adverted the other day, is to be forced upon Mr. Buchanan at all hazards. Under this programme he will be required to admit Kansas a uickly as possible as a slave State; to give ald and encouragement to General Walker in the conquest of the whole of Central America, and its conversion to a slaveholding confederacy; to aid him in any filibustering raid which he may make upon the island of Hayti or Jamaica, with the view to the re-establishment of slavery there; and to "wrest the island of Cuba from Spain, if we have the power, in pursuance of the Ostend

Rational men would say that this is a load which would break the back of the strongest royal elephant in Siam-common sense would declare that these absurd demands are but th vaporings of a hot headed secessionist; and yet we fear, from the developements of the campaign that this programme of Mr. Davis will be thrust under the nose of Mr. Buchanan as the price of the allegiance of the Southern democracy to his administration. Mr. Buchanar was neither the first nor the second choice of Mr. Davis; yet he must be obedient, or he will be speedily punished. Mr. Davis and his secession faction accept the signature of Mr. Buchanan to the Ostend circular as a part of his platform, and hey will hold him to his bond; and so with regard to the Kansas policy, and the Nicaragua policy of Mr. Pierce, dovetailed into the intricate and ominous joinerwork of the Cincinnati Conven-

But what is the true policy of Mr. Buchanan Clearly the policy of conciliation and compro mise, and not the conquest of the North by the South, nor of the South by the North-not the policy of extending the area of slavery by fire and sword in our own territories and in those of our next neighbors; nor yet the policy of destroying the Southern balance of power in the Senate by the admission of more free States and the explosion of any more slave States. His policy is simply that of good faith with foreign Powers and good faith to the domestic compacts, checkand balances of the constitution. With the admission of Kansas as a free State, under a fair application of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, the North will be appeased; and with the ad mission eotemporaneously, or as nearly at the same time as convenient, of two additional

be secured a self-sustaining balance of power in Congress against all chance of future aggressions from the North upon Southern rights. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, if honestly applied, will, [we are assured, result in the admission of Kansas as a free State: and the Southern offset to this and to California is provided for in two additional slave States from Texas, according to the Texas compact of annexation.

This is the policy of justice, of conciliation and compromise, while the programme of Mr. Davis is nothing but a programme of boundless confusion and endless war. We are happy to learn that Mr. Buchanan is inclining to the policy of peace and harmony. It is the path of honor and success, and the only way of safety from these fire-eating conspirators against the peace of the Union and the peace of the Thus Mr. Davis has issued a warning voice to Mr. Buchanan, and so have we. The responsibility of the one course or the other is with the President elect.

The Renomination of Fremont for 1860. Some of the old politicians are greatly dis gusted with the spontaneous nomination of Fre mont for 1860 by several of the clubs which have sustained him during the canvass just closed Our cotemporary the Courier and Enquirer devotes a good deal of space to demonstrating the felly of keeping Col. Fremont's name before the pub lic, and quotes in support of this view severa passages from a speech made by the editor of that sheet at the Convention where he strove so manfully to procure the nomination of William H. Seward. The chief argument relied on i that if Col. Fremont is kept before the people the friends of Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase and other will bring them forward also, and thus dissen sions will arise, and "the great triumphant re publican party will degenerate into a party o factions all hostile to each other."

This is nonsense. Col. Webb wants to go Fremont out of the way in order to bring for ward Gov. Seward, who is his present idol. The 'great triumphant republican party" will itsel: be nowhere, if it falls into the bands of the back politicians, and is nursed and coddled by them for four years. The only chance of keeping it safe and strong is to wreathe it round the name of Col. Fremont, and leave it dormant until he calls it anew into existence in 1860. As to cliques and hostile factions, the very way to provoke them is to leave the nomination i 1860 an open question. Then indeed shall we have the friends of McLean, and the friends of Banks, and the friends of Chase, and the friends of Seward isolating themselves into little clusters and cliques, all animated with the most deadly hostility to each other. Then indeed would it be reasonable to expect that instead of a homoge neous whole, 1860 would find the republicans collection of wrangling factions, whose squabbles would be certain to disgust the people, and throw them into the arms of the democracy Then indeed would the principle involved in the contest run risk of being altered to suit the exigencies of this or that ambitious politician, at the cost, as before, of the popular confidence. All the evils which the Courier and Enquirer anticipates as likely to flow from the renomination of Fre ment, are in fact almost certain to result from the contrary policy of leaving the nomination an open

It has been urged that a nomination at such a distance of time from the contest is likely to injure Colonel Fremont. We do not see this. All the evil that could be invented and said of him has been already trumpeted through the land; he cannot be injured more than he has been. His good qualities, on the contrary: his force of will, his administrative ability, his modesty, his discretion, his perfect self possession, are merits whose value requires time to be appreciated: he will rise higher and higher as people think over them. True, the intervening four years wi be for him a period of restraint; but that is a small matter. If he have not the discretion to avoid mistakes during this period, he will of course ruin himself : but it will be time enough then to think of another candidate. In our opinion, he is certain to grow in public favor and general esteem; and we see no reason why a nomination four years in advance should be more injurious to him than it was to Jackson and

Harrison. There is another advantage in putting him in the field at once. By this course we dispense with the services of those roguish bodies called nominating conventions-thase self-constituted despotic councils which arrogate to themselves privilege exclusively vested in the people, and are always ready to sell the nomination to the highest bidder. We have always held that these nominating conventions were unconstitutional, scandalous and absurd. Nothing but the extraordinary pressure brought to bear upon the last republican convention by an independent presprevented the members bartering away the nomi nation to some old fogy like Judge McLean, or e hack politician like Seward. In this case, the democrats would probably have carried nearly as many States as Pierce did ; and Colonel Webb would have been driven to take up that rifle with which he menaced his enemies at Philadelphia.

Nominating conventions have been the curs f our politics for many years. The actually defeat and neutralize our democratic institutions, and create among us an eligarchy not of men of birth or wealth or genius, but of old broken down unprincipled politicians, who care for no earthly thing but the spoils. By the renomination of Col. Fremont, these worthic flud their vocation gone-whence their howls and greams. If there were no other reason for renominating him but that it will emancipate u from the thraldom of conventions, we should say-Let it be done.

BUCHANAN'S MAJORITIES OVER FREMONT IN THE SOUTH .- The Journal of Commerce is parading with a great flourish of trumpets the majorities of Buchanan in the South over Fremont-60,000 in North Carolina, 30,000 in South Carolina, 55,000 in Georgia, and so on. But we can show our Wall street cotemporary a trick worth two of this in the Northern majorities in this late election of Fremont over Mr. Pierce: for Mr. Pierce was as much a candidate in New York and Massachusetts in this campaign as was Fremont in North or South Carolina:-

Premont Majorities. Buchanan

"This," in the language of our cotemporary, is encouraging; for it shows that the nation is not yet wholly given up to sectionalism and

THE PRIGATE MERRIMAC. - From the statement unblished in the London journals, it appears that this fine vessel has created somewhat of a sensation amongst the old saits of the English ports. slave States from Texas, the South will They view her with pretty much the same interest with which an alligator may be supposed to regard its cub cutting its first teeth. The idea of Brother Jonathan giving them a lesson in naval construction and armament, must strike them as something quite incomprehensible. They no doubt feel their pride burt by it, and would willingly shut their eyes to its merits, could they possibly do so. The concurrent testimony of all naval judges is, however, too strong even for the prejudices of the sailors, and the Merrimac and her Dahlgren ordnance will claim their just share of admiration wherever she appears in European ports.

The Policy of Mr. Buchanan on the Kanss

We yesterday published a despatch from Washington giving the rumor that Mr. Buchanan is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State. Complicated indeed has been the issue on this subject during the recent Presidential cam paign. It has been presented in every shape incidental to so serious a question, with all the ingenuity of sophistry on the one side, and all the natural indignation of outraged liberty on the other. The most incredulous, however, have been startled by the facts in the case, and the most phlegmatic have resisted the extension of slavery by fire and sword. The tremendous popular vote for Fremont, the mighty phalanx of States who have opposed the overthrow of con stitutional principles in Kansas are indication enough of American sentiment upon this great

Notwitistanding all the special pleading, th false is-ues, false constructions and false reasonings which have been put forth to disguise the true state of the case, it now stands forth on its own merits, and as such it is to be and must be met. What Mr. Fillmore and his supporters dodge'l, can no longer be evaded. It is specially before Mr. Buchanan and before the nation: I Kansas to be a free or a slave State? There is no doubt that the pro-slavery men

in the South will lose no time on their part to mature their plans. A pro-slavery State Convention will be called in Kansas, a pro-slavery constitution will be adopted, and at the first session of the next Congress they will knock at its doors and ask admission. The Missourians will take care to be on hand and in full force, at these preliminary movements and the Southern States will make the Capitol resound with their demands. What will be Mr. Buchanan's policy under this state of things? Under the compromises of the constitution, under the force of its provisions, he may deem it safe, and wise indeed, to maintain the equilibrium of the States in the general government, by an equilibrium of power in the Senate; and cannot this be carried out by the division of Texas into other States? To this course there can be no legal objections. It was a foreseen and a foregone conclusion, from the very circumstances which attended her coming into the Union. But the admission of Kansas is attended with great difficulties. The unfairness of the first attempts made by the organizations in Missouri, and other Southern States, to forestall the whole question; the fraudulent and violent means used to prevent the expression of the popular voice in the Territorial elections: the illegal choice and organization of the Territorial Legislature; the unconstitutional, unlawful, repulsive, and violent aws passed by it to prevent even the future expression of public opinion; the disfranchisement of citizens settling in the Territory, for the opinions they might entertain; the test oaths, the wrongs to jurors and officials elect. if they do not sanction all these outrages, have made an indelible impression upon the freemen of this country, and have damaged our institutions all over the world. There is no doubt-there can be no dispute of the fact-that the bulk of the bona fide settlers in Kansas, men, women and children, are free State settlers. If fairly enumeratfide voters of Kansas are or will be free State men. Notwithstanding this fact, they have been deprived of their constitutional rights by Missou ri ruffianism and the undue exercise of the mil ary power of a reckless administration. There can be no peace with the introduction of

a new slave State by such processes as these. It will neither give security to the South nor allay the embittered spirit of the North. It will be an open and continual sore, to infect, rankle in and weaken the body politic. It would seem, therefore, to be the policy of Mr. Buchanan to act in reference to the will of the actual settlers of Kansas, to ignore all coercive measures, all military forays and expeditions, and to supersede the policy of Pierce and Atchison by one of good faith in carrying out the popular principle of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. There is no question that on the adoption of a policy like this rests The final settlement of the matter, and that if it was adopted upon a fair expression of the actual opinions of the actual settlers in the Territory, it would result in a free State convention, a free State constitution, and the admission of Kansas as a free State. It is in this view of the subject that a symptom of an independent and conservative course which Mr. Buchanan is shaping out for himself, is furnished by the information given us by our despatch from Washington. It leads us to imagine that his policy will be to favor the admission of Kansas as a free State, under the conviction that the developements which have been made, of the will majority of the bona fide settlers of the Territory, demand such a course of conduct. No doubt this will produce an intense excitemen at the South; but nevertheless, when it shall be made to appear that it is nothing more nor less than an application of the principle of the Kansas and Nebraska act, the law abiding and the Union loving citizens of the United States, in the South as well as in the North, will acquiesce in the measure, and especially at the South, if the new States are admitted from Texas, to preserve the political equilibrium of the United States

PROVITS OF LYING .- The Express, the other day announced that its principles were not for sale, This reminds one of Queen Charlotte, the wife George III. who was so frightfully plain that people turned round to stare at her; in her old age she boasted that whatever other faults she might have, she had at all events preserved her virtue without stain. The Express, however, boasts that it has made

\$20,000 by the Fillmore campaign. It does not say how the money was made, whether it went directly from the pockets of the rich Know Nothings into the pockets of the Brookses, or who ther it came from Philadelphia in the shape of a check from Forney. We should be inclined to doubt, ourselves, whether any one was crazy enough to give so much for the pair of Brookses; they would be dear at half the money; but if the story be true, how awfully sold the givers must THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Schooner J. G. Deshler ashorethree men in Peril. Oswago, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1856. The wind, which has been blowing fleroely most of the day from the south, has now changed to the north west, and men, mostly farmers, were on the schooner J. G. Deshler ashere nine miles above the city, taking off wheat, whe

the sea is making a clean breach over the vessel. It is

feared they will all be lost. A team has been sent down for a life boat.

Tremendous Fire at Syracuse, N. Y. LOSS ABOUT ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

At three o'clock this morning the largest fire that ha ever visited our city broke out in the First ward, and in the short space of three hours over twelve acres wer burnt over and about one hundred buildings consumed The fire originated in the barn back of Grant's Hote which had not been occupied for two or three years. immediately communicated to Grant's Hotel, occupied by Barney Grant, which was consumed. The loss on the building is estimated at \$5,000. The store of Mr. Mc-Guire then caught fire and was soon burned down-\$5,000. The flames then spread to the new and magnif cent building owned by Messrs. Slatterly & Ford, and soon it was in a mass of ruins. It was occupied by Lynch Brothers, who had just got in an entire new stool of goods. The loss on the building will be about \$10,000—insured for \$4,000. The Lynches will loss of wooden buildings in the rear and adjoining block consumed. The Avery block, owned by L. G. A. was entirely destroyed. Loss, \$10,000; insurance ascertained. The Bank of Salina was also consuloss on the building \$8,000. All the books and p of the bank were saved. The Post Office and tell and papers were saved.

quently the hydrants were useless. A strong west wind was blowing at the time, and our citizens were compelled to stand and see their property consumed, with nothing to stop its progress. The entire loss can fall little short of one million of dollars, and may reach more. Over one bundred families have been rendered homeless. The fire undoubtedly was the work of an in

Patal Accident from Firearms PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 1856.

Two lade, named Charles Lutz and Irvin Lutz, found Buck road, and went into a barn to fire at a mark. On Irvin's cocking the pistol, it exploded, and the ball on tered the head of Charles, killing him instantly. The

Fire and Loss of Nine Lives

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 8, 1856. The house of a man named Perkins, situated about two niles from Kirkwood, was consumed by fire last night Perkins, his wife and seven children, perished in the

Safety of Lieut. Spence and his Command WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1856.

Lieutenant Spence, commanding the troops supposed to have been slaughtered by the Indians whilst on the march to Fort Pierce. They had saily arrived at that station. New York Comi Tolls.

The total amount received for canal tolis to November 1, is \$2,365,426, against \$2,412,672 for the same period in

Arrival of the Kangaroo at Philadelphia PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1856. The sleamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool October 22 for this port, passed the Capes of Belaware this morn

> Markets. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1856.
Stocks better. Pennsylvania fives, 83%; Reading R.R.,

9%; Long Island R.R., 12%; Morris Canal, 14%; Penn sylvania R.R., 47%. New ORIEANS, Nov. 7, 1856. Cotton easier, but quotations unchanged. Sales to-day, 3,500 bales; sales of the week, 50,500 bales; receipts ahead of same date last year, 5,750 bales; freights to Liverpool, 3.d. to 15-32d. Exchange on London, 9 per cent. Coffee steady; Rio, 10%c. a 11c. Sales of the week, 2,700 bags; receipts last week, 1,500 bags; stock at this port, 43,000 bags. Flour quiet, at \$7. Lard dull and quoted at 14c. Corn firm; sales at 70c.

The sales of cotton to-day were 1,000 bales at ful

FATAL RESULT OF THE READE STREET STABBING CASE. James Myers, the young man who was stabled in the abdomen on Thursday night, while engaged in an afray with two Italians, at the porter house of Antonia Biancho, Hospital, from the effects of his injuries. Biancho and and another Italian, named Nannetti, were arrested at the instance of the Coroner, and are now confined in the foombs to await the result of the Coroner's inquest now

Coroner Connery proceeded to the hospital on hearing of the death of Myers, and proceeded to hold an inques upon the body of deceased. Witnesses being subpossed the following evidence was obtained.

The deposition of the deceased, made to Coroner Cor nolly a few hours previous to his death, was offered in

nolly a few hours previous to his death, was offered in evidence before the jury as follows.

James Myers being duly sworn, asys.—I live in 74 Reade street; I live in a room there; I was coming down stairs from my own room about 9 o'clock; I met two men at the foot of the stairs; one of them cleuched me with his hands around the waist and the other stableed me three times in the abdomen; they then ran away, and as well as I was able I endeavored to call the watch; the policemen came up and saked me who stableed me, and I said I have they were Italians; the italians live in the same street; I saw them often before; I had no quarrel with the Italians at any time; I think I would know one of them if I saw him; they came occasionally into the boarding house and drank lager sier; I live in said lager bier house, where they sell all kinds of lequors; I have had angry words with the landford about my receipts for rent, saying "Why will you not give me my receipts for my rettle he would put off the giving me my receipts from one day to another; the night of the stableing the two men who met me at the foot of the stairs were in the room with the landford when I asked the landlard for my resceipts; I not getting tay receipts, went up to my room in his boase and remniate these about five minutes, and came down again, and when I was at the bottom of the stairs met the two men shove described; one cleenched me and the other stabbed; the prisoner before me is the man who stabbed me, the slightest same why he should do so; I swear I never made an attempt to strike gither man when I was attabled.

Taken before me this 7th day of November, 1806. Rive, D. Consany, Coroner.

Catharine Veiter, sworn, deposed that she was the wife

Catharine Velter, sworp, deposed that she was the wife of deceased, and lived at 74 Reade street; he was an intemperate man; on Thursday evening I heard decease quarrelling in the street with some one: I went down stairs to entreat him to come in, when he rushed in and jostled against some one who was in the barroom; in about three minutes he returned with a club; Blandho caught him around the walst, when the prisone (Nappett) and another man stabbed bim; a colored man named James Monroe lifted deceased from the floor and conveyed him up stairs; decased was then brought to the New York Hospital, where he died; he was sober enough to know the men who stabled him; the instrument uset in stabling was a dagger; the amailants all ran of immediately after the stabling occurred; deceased did not strike any one with the ciub, if he had I would have

immediately after the stabbing occurred, deceased did not settike any one with the ciub, if he had I would have seen it.

Officer Branniff, of the Fifth ward polics, testided to seeing the deceased in an intexteated condition on the night of the affray, and was endeavoring to got him to go bome, when he entered the barroom in Reads street; in about affect minutes afterwards I was told that deceased had been stabbed.

Attraham Monroe, a colored man, deposed that he heard deceased's wife crying out "Jim is stabbed," and upon entering the place in Reads street, I found deceased tying upon the ground; I caught him in my arms and raised him from the floor, but he did not say how the occurrence had taken place; deceased a wife told me that he was stabbed by two italians, while the landlord (Sinancho) held him around the waist; deceased had a club with him on election day, but I did not see him strike any one with it.

Captain Carpenter, of the Fifth ward police, deposed to giving orders for the arrest of Blancho, Nannetti and others, as accessories and principals in the homicide. The remainder of the witnesses testimony was entirely hearsy, and was therefore not admissable.

Dr. Van Blarcum, of the New York Hospital, deposed that he attended deceased, and when as died made a posimorism examination of the body. He gare it as his opinion that death was caused by periteotits, the result of the injury received.

The lequest was here adjourned until to day, when additional evidence will be advanced.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at 162%

Rast Twenty ninth street, upon the body of a male child
named William Schimral, who died from scalds received
on Friday, by failing into a vessel of boiling water. Verdict, "Death by scalds."

The Turt. UNION COURSE, L. I.
FINE PERFORMANCE IN BOUBLE HARNESS—EEST TIME ON RECORD.

The trot between Lantern and Don against Belle

of Saratoga and John Irving, came off last Monday, 3d inst., over the Union Course, and resulted in the match being won by Lantern and Don, who won easily in the unprecedented time of 2:432-2:41}-2:423. The weather was very bad, and during the last heat rain fell heavily. The time made was extraordinary, particularly under such unfavorable circumstances. The only approach to this splendid trot was the brilliant performance of Lady Suffolk and Rifle, on the Hunting Park Course, Philadelphia, when, in 1842, driven by James Whelpley, they distanced their antagonists, and won in a single heat in 5:19. The match on Meuday was mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, and the stakes were \$2,000. Lantern was not originally entered for this race, but was substituted for Rocket, who was the horse intended for the nomination. The owners of Rocket, however, discovering just previous to the race that he was out of fix, went to Mr. Hall, the owner of Lantern, and requested him to place Lanern in the race, in case they were obliged to with-draw Rocket. To this Mr. Hall assented, and on the day of the trot Lantern appeared side and side with Don. Public opinion was strongly in favor of the black team, who showed a high rate of speed, and bets were freely offered at 100 to 60, that they would win, which was generally taken. After the match was over, Mr. H.ll., the owner of Lantern, stated on the track that he was ready to match Lantern and another horse, which he did not name, against

Don. 1 1 L
Charles Ransom named br m Belle of Sar
atoga and br g John Irving ... 2 2 2
Time, 2.43\$-2.41\$-2.42\$.

Esta Boubin Team metha for

Madame D'Angri arrived on Saturday morning, in the steamer Fulton, and has taken rooms at the New York Hotel. She joins Thalberg in giving concerts in this city George Peabedy, Esq , of London, has taken rooms at

the St. Nicholas, where he intends stopping for two weeks. The Marchester Guardian says:-The statement which

The Marchester Guaratan says.—The statement which has appeared in some of our contemporaries, to the effect that Lord John Russell is at present in Paris, is, we believe, incorrect. The noble lord is at this moment, we understand, at Florence, where he has taken a villa until the spring, and where he has been joined, within the last few days, by his noble relative the Earl of Minto.

The London News, of October 20, says:—The banns of marriage were yesterony published in Paris between Emile de Girardia and Madame Wilhelmina Brunold, countess de Trefenbach, daughter of the Countess de Trefenbach, whose second busband was Prime Frederick de Nassau, who died in 1845 The young lady (she is not more than twenty-twe) is extremely beautiful and accomplished, and it is aircady predicted that her adva will be one of the great features of Parisian society next season.

season.

A letter from Constantinople of the 6th of October, in the Garrie du Midi, says:—Nothing has been talked of for some days past here but the death of the favorite Sultans, who was accused of having had criminal relations with a young Armenian, who came to a tragical end. Very similar reports are in circulation on the subject of the death of this Sultans, who was progrant at the time of her decease. The Madrid Gazetie of the 19th of October, contains royal decrees which remove General Lemerich from the Captaincy General of Porto Rico, and nominates Gen. Campazano nis successor.

The Empress Dowager of Russia was expected at Genom on the 22d. Prince Carignan was to meet her Majesty at Arona. Thence she would go by rail to Genoa and embark there for Nice.

Baron Hubner has received an invitation for himself and daughters to go to Complegue, where the Emperor Napoleon will pass three weeks.

The Duke de Nemours and Prince Joinville visited on Thursday, Oct. 22, the United States steam frigate Merrimec, lying in Southampton water.

mac, lying in Southampton water.

A Paris letter in a Brunesis contemporary, says:—It's a great thing in the world of tashion to be or not to be invited to the fêtes at Compiegne. The number of the elect is very limited. The fortunate ones are divided included to the series, each composed of about forly persons, exclusive, of course, of persons in attendance. These country reunions have many attractions, and things pass very differently from what is supposed. Every one is free for the day; some take walks, some drive out in carriages, and others hunt; all spend their time as they like until seven o'clock, when they dress for dinner. Four persons alone are privileged to remain at Compiegne during the whole of the Emperor's stay, the other invitations being for six or eight days. The four avorities are—two ministers, MM. Fould and Vaillant; amambassador, Lord Cowiey, and Lord Hertford, as old friend of the Emperor's, and known to him at the time of his residence in England.

bis residence in England.

Americans registered at the banking office of the American European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Oct. 16 to Oct. 23, 1855;—
S. M. McKay, J. B. Brush, B. H. Berdell, T. Berdell, A. Bronson, George H. Hughes. E. Flake and wife, Dr. John C. McComb, A. Saliman, Henry Lewis, J. Vandervoor, L. Le Roy, M. F. Hunt, George Foz R. E. Bronk, Daniel Le Boy, Charles Brombacher, New York; M. O. H. Notton, Louisians, Dr. Volney Spaaling, R. A. Edea, Cal. S. M. Sargent, Ohio; H. B. McCauley, George Vaux, T. L. Hildebrun, Pennsylvania; George A. Fierce, W. W. Chapha, E. J. Arnold, Jr., Rhode Island; E. G. Holland, George F. Train, W. G. Sattonstatt Massachusetts; T. F. Many, District of Columbia; J. B. Hughes, North Carolina; A. D. Fraser and lady, Michigan.

Boston; Leeut Col. Rowan, British Army; Capt Wm. B. Renshaw. United States Army.

From Harre, in steamship Fulton—Mr Reynaud, Mad Marie Vollmers, N Haya, Jules Plunkett, M Bolsblanc, G WFarnum, James Gordon Bennett Jr. J H Goenbait and lady, Mile L Barton, Mile Churchman, Mme Lee, Mme Hail, Mme Hagris, Silas M Stillwell, bearer of despisches; Francis Barrys, Sapt Stetson, H Becker, Indy, child, governess and servani, John G Jay and servani, Wo Masters Jay and lady; Mile C Frime, Mile Rose Lazarus, J Colleville and lady, Mile Fieming, Ool Aorsaham van Buren, lady, child and nurse; Mile Andrews, C F Andrews, M Bowie, Mme Healey, five Children and servant, Mme Phipps, A Lernaitze, W Q Morton, F S Schuchardt, lady, child and servant, Mile Amela Schuchardt, Mile Alle Schuchardt, Mile Angre, S Kaufman, B de Malignoy, M Kolm, the Abbe Carle and two servants, M Colt, child and servant: M Weodward, M Frise, Master Frise, Bray de Bray M Kolm, the Abbe Carle and two servants, M Colt, child and servant: M Weodward, M Frise, Master Frise, Bray de Stay.

For Liverpool, in ateamania Alimanie—Mr. John Sloan, Wm. Westphury, John B English, O W Choake, W S Proctor, J D Dis, Richard De Forest, Mr Laser, Mrs A Rollett, Wm f. Whitemore, J D Hicks, Pablo Arietta, S Lowden, Hon J S Miller, Mise Williams, Miss Kearly, Miss Alary C Bugan, Francis Boyt, Henry S Faulson, Rev. P J Leuthan, Bronton Cox. S Harnett, Mr. Sadale, Miss Vannalli, Mr Maurovich J G A Mackey, Mrs Hale, Jon Putcha Mrs Mischell, Mrs Margaret Cusson, F A vanderdown, J E Dyrod, Mr Myer, Margaret